woody plants of Ohio, Hafner, New York, 362 pp.). Another probable foodplant, A. canescens Pursh, does not occur in Ohio. However, other species of Leguminosae are found in Ohio along with species of Catocala (minuta and illecta) that use them as hosts. Catocala whitneyi has been collected in Kentucky W of Louisville, where A. fruticosa is known to occur, but the moth has not been recorded from Indiana.

No Ohio specimens have been located in Ohio collections, nor in major collections including the U.S. National Museum and the American Museum of Natural History. The Museum of Comparative Zoology, where remnants of the Pilate collection are housed,

likewise has no Ohio specimens of C. whitneyi.

The range of *C. whitneyi* reported by Barnes and McDunnough (above) is essentially correct. A specimen from Tennessee is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The range extends N and W through the Plains States including W Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin to Manitoba, and W through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and N through the Dakotas. The recorded host, *A. fruticosa*, favors river and stream banks, whereas *A. canescens* is found on sandy soils and prairies. In Wisconsin (L. Ferge pers. comm.), *C. whitneyi* has a decided preference for prairie conditions, suggesting a relation with *A. canescens*; adults rest on the ground during the day.

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CORRECTION OF A NAME IN THE *EPINOTIA VERTUMNANA* (ZELLER) SPECIES-GROUP (TORTRICIDAE)

Additional key words: taxonomy, Epinotia celtisana, Olethreutinae.

In a revision of the *Epinotia vertumnana* (Zeller) species-group (Brown, R. L. 1986, J. Lepid. Soc. 40:327–346), *Paedisca celtisana* Riley (1881 [1882]) was transferred from synonymy with *Paedisca vertumnana* Zeller (1875) to synonymy with *Proteopteryx laracana* Kearfott (1907), with the latter name listed as the senior synonym. However, *Epinotia celtisana* (Riley) is the valid name by priority, and *Epinotia laracana* (Kearfott) becomes a junior synonym.

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